JOURNAL OF THE SENATE

The Senate convened at 11:00 o'clock A. M., pursuant to adjournment on Tuesday, July 24, 1956.

The President in the Chair.

The roll was called and the following Senators answered to their names:

Mr. President	Carraway	Getzen	Pearce
Baker	Clarke	Hodges	Pope
Barber	Connor	Houghton	Rawls
Beall	Dickinson	Johns	Rodgers
Bishop	Douglas	Johnson	Rood
Black	Edwards	Kickliter	Shands
Bronson	Floyd	Melvin	Stenstrom
Cabot	Fraser	Morgan	Stratton
Carlton	Gautier(28th)	Neblett	Tapper

—36.

A quorum present.

The following Prayer was offered by the Senate Chaplain, Reverend E. E. Snow:

Unto Thee, O God, we commit ourselves and the work of our Legislature this day. Cleanse our hearts from all evil. Guide in every spoken word, every thought, and every deed, so that our people may see we are here for the business and good of our State. Work through our Governor and Legislature, O Spirit of the Living God, that all may be instruments for good, and guided by Thee. In the Name of Jesus we pray. Amen.

The reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

The Senate daily Journal of Tuesday, July 24, 1956, was corrected and as corrected was approved.

The Senate daily Journal of Monday, July 23, 1956, was further corrected as follows:

On page numbered "94", column 2, line 17, strike out the name "Davis" and insert in lieu thereof the name "David."

And as further corrected was approved.

Senator Melvin moved that a committee of three be appointed by the President to present to Senator S. D. Clarke of the 22nd Senatorial District a bouquet of yellow roses from the members of the Senate as a memento to Senator and Mrs. Clarke on this, their Golden Wedding Anniversary.

Which was agreed to.

The President appointed Senators Melvin, Beall and Shands as the committee which presented the bouquet to Senator Clarke as the Senators and visitors stood.

Senator Clarke accepted the bouquet and responded with appropriate remarks.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Senator Melvin, Chairman of the Committee on General Legislation, reported that the Committee had carefully considered the following Senate Concurrent Resolution:

S.C.R. No. 17-XX(56)—A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION DENOUNCING THE USURPATION OF POWER BY THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES AND DEMANDING THE PRESERVATION OF OUR INHERENT RIGHTS.

—and recommends that the same be adopted.

And the Concurrent Resolution contained in the preceding report was placed on the Calendar of Bills on Second Reading.

Senator Baker, Chairman of the Committee on Public Roads and Highways, reported that the Committee had carefully considered the following Bill:

S. B. No. 29-XX(56)—A bill to be entitled An Act to amend Section 139 of Chapter 29965, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1955, the Florida Highway Code of 1955, the same being Section 339.08, Florida Statutes, by the addition of paragraph (e) to Subsection (2) to provide for the maintenance of certain roads by the State Road Department and the payment of the costs thereof from the first gas tax (4¢), and making this Act effective immediately.

—and recommends that the same pass with Committee Amendment as attached thereto.

And the Bill contained in the preceding report, together with the Committee Amendment attached thereto, was placed on the Calendar of Bills on Second Reading.

ENGROSSING REPORT

Your Engrossing Clerk to whom was referred, with Senate Amendment, for engrossing—

S. B. No. 9-XX(56)—A bill to be entitled An Act relating to the personnel of the Department of Public Safety; amending Section 321.04, Florida Statutes, as amended by Section 1, Chapter 29816, Acts 1955, by increasing the number of patrol officers authorized to be employed as members of the Florida Highway Patrol.

—begs leave to report that the Senate Amendment has been incorporated in the Bill and the same is returned herewith, as engrossed.

Very respectfully,

ROBT. W. DAVIS,
Secretary of the Senate
as Ex Officio Engrossing Clerk
of the Senate.

And Senate Bill No. 9-XX(56), contained in the above report was ordered certified to the House of Representatives immediately, by waiver of the rule.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS, MEMORIALS, BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The President submitted to the Senate the question of whether or not the following Memorial should be introduced for consideration by the Senate notwithstanding that it did not come within the purview of the Governor's Proclamation convening the Extraordinary Session:

By Senators Floyd, Rawls and Tapper—

Senate Memorial No. 30-XX(56):

A MEMORIAL TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES REQUESTING THAT THE LAKE FORMED BY THE JIM WOODRUFF DAM AT THE INTERSECTION OF THE CHATTAHOOCHEE, FLINT AND APALACHICOLA RIVERS BE NAMED FOR SENATOR SPESSARD L. HOLLAND.

WHEREAS, that project of the United States Engineers known as the Three Rivers Development includes the Apalachicola, Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers and their tributaries constituted the last great undeveloped river system in the United States, and

WHEREAS, the Honorable Spessard L. Holland has given his constant attention and great talent to the successful development of this mighty river system, and

WHEREAS, blending unusual vision and common sense Senator Holland is responsible personally for much of the legislative planning and remarkable enthusiasm for the Apalachicola River Project throughout all branches of our Federal Government, and

WHEREAS, Senator Holland being the senior United States Senator was an outstanding member of the Public Works Committee of the United States Senate and is now a member of the Appropriation Committee and in this capacity he has done a memorative and magnificent service in the proper advancement of the whole river system; NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONCURRING:

That the Congress of the United States of America is respectfully requested to designate and name the lake formed by the Jim Woodruff Dam at the intersection of the Chattahoochee, Flint and Apalachicola Rivers, as "Lake Holland," in tribute to the splendid work of Senator Spessard L. Holland of Florida in aiding to bring about the realization of that longtime dream of the thousands of people living in the Three Rivers Development area, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this memorial be transmitted to the Florida Delegation in the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this memorial be sent to the governors of Georgia and Alabama, and that they be hereby asked to join in urging this tribute.

And by a two-thirds affirmative vote of the Senate the Memorial was admitted for introduction and consideration by the Senate, and was read the first time in full.

Senator Floyd moved that the consideration of Senate Memorial No. 30-XX(56) be informally passed.

Which was agreed to and it was so ordered.

The President submitted to the Senate the question of whether or not the following bill should be introduced for consideration by the Senate notwithstanding that it did not come within the purview of the Governor's Proclamation convening the Extraordinary Session:

By Senators Johns and Morgan—

S. B. No. 31-XX(56)—A bill to be entitled An Act making an appropriation for emergency building repairs at the State Prison; providing an effective date.

And by a two-thirds affirmative vote of the Senate the bill was admitted for introduction and consideration by the Senate, was read the first time by title only, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The President submitted to the Senate the question of whether or not the following bill should be introduced for consideration by the Senate notwithstanding that it did not come within the purview of the Governor's Proclamation convening the Extraordinary Session:

By Senator Dickinson—

S. B. No. 32-XX(56)—A bill to be entitled An Act relating to the Criminal Court of Record of Palm Beach County, Florida; providing two (2) judges for said court, the manner of their selection, their tenure and salaries; repealing all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith; and for other purposes; providing a referendum.

And by a two-thirds affirmative vote of the Senate the bill was admitted for introduction and consideration by the Senate, and was read the first time by title only.

Senator Dickinson moved that the rules be waived and Senate Bill No. 32-XX(56) be read the second time by title only.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 32-XX(56) was read the second time by title only.

Senator Dickinson moved that the rules be further waived and Senate Bill No. 32-XX(56) be read the third time in full and put upon its passage.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 32-XX(56) was read the third time in full.

Upon the passage of Senate Bill No. 32-XX(56) the roll was called and the vote was:

Yeas—36.

Mr. President	Carraway	Getzen	Pearce
Baker	Clarke	Hodges	Pope
Barber	Connor	Houghton	Rawls
Beall	Dickinson	Johns	Rodgers
Bishop	Douglas	Johnson	Rood
Black	Edwards	Kickliter	Shands
Bronson	Floyd	Melvin	Stenstrom
Cabot	Fraser	Morgan	Stratton
Carlton	Gautier(28th)	Neblett	Tapper

Nays—None.

So Senate Bill No. 32-XX(56) passed, title as stated, and the action of the Senate was ordered certified to the House of Representatives immediately, by waiver of the rule.

The President submitted to the Senate the question of whether or not the following bill should be introduced for consideration by the Senate notwithstanding that it did not come within the purview of the Governor's Proclamation convening the Extraordinary Session:

By Senators Stenstrom, Bronson, Rodgers and Barber—

S. B. No. 33-XX(56)—A bill to be entitled An Act authorizing any of the Boards of County Commissioners of the Counties comprising the Ninth Judicial Circuit to expend public funds for the purpose of procuring an enumeration of the inhabitants of the County.

And by a two-thirds affirmative vote of the Senate the bill was admitted for introduction and consideration by the Senate, and was read the first time by title only.

Senator Stenstrom moved that the rules be waived and Senate Bill No. 33-XX(56) be read the second time by title only.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 33-XX(56) was read the second time by title only.

Senator Stenstrom moved that the rules be further waived and Senate Bill No. 33-XX(56) be read the third time in full and put upon its passage.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 33-XX(56) was read the third time in full.

Upon the passage of Senate Bill No. 33-XX(56) the roll was called and the vote was:

Yeas—36.

Mr. President	Carraway	Getzen	Pearce
Baker	Clarke	Hodges	Pope
Barber	Connor	Houghton	Rawls
Beall	Dickinson	Johns	Rodgers
Bishop	Douglas	Johnson	Rood
Black	Edwards	Kickliter	Shands
Bronson	Floyd	Melvin	Stenstrom
Cabot	Fraser	Morgan	Stratton
Carlton	Gautier(28th)	Neblett	Tapper

Nays—None.

So Senate Bill No. 33-XX(56) passed, title as stated, and the action of the Senate was ordered certified to the House of Representatives immediately, by waiver of the rule.

The President submitted to the Senate the question of whether or not the following Joint Resolution should be intro-

duced for consideration by the Senate notwithstanding that it did not come within the purview of the Governor's Proclamation convening the Extraordinary Session:

By Senator Houghton—

Senate Joint Resolution No. 34-XX(56):

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING TO AMEND ARTICLE XVI OF THE CONSTITUTION, RELATING TO LOCATION OF COUNTY OFFICES, BY ADDING A NEW SECTION, NUMBERED 4A, PROVIDING FOR JURY TRIALS OF CIVIL SUITS IN CERTAIN MUNICIPALITIES WITHIN PINELLAS COUNTY.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:

That the following amendment to Article XVI of the Constitution of the State of Florida, relating to the location of county offices, be and the same is hereby agreed to and shall be submitted to the electors of the state of Florida for approval or rejection at the next general election to be held in A. D. 1956, that is to say that a new section, to be numbered Section 4A, be added to Article XVI of the Constitution of the state of Florida, said new Section 4A to read:

Section 4A. **Civil Jury Trials in Pinellas county; location in certain municipalities within said county.**—The legislature may, from time to time and as the business of Pinellas county may require, provide that trial by jury of all civil suits, properly triable by jury according to law, may be had and held in any municipality, within said county, having a population of more than seventy-five thousand (75,000) inhabitants according to the latest official census. The legislature may provide also that the clerk of any court or any other court officer, within said county, shall maintain such offices within such municipality, and keep such official books and records therein, as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this amendment; provided, however, that the principal offices of such clerks or other officers shall not be removed from the county seat.

And by a two-thirds affirmative vote of the Senate the Joint Resolution was admitted for introduction and consideration by the Senate, and was read the first time in full.

Senator Houghton moved that the rules be waived and Senate Joint Resolution No. 34-XX(56) be placed on the Calendar of Bills on Second Reading, without reference.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote and it was so ordered.

Senator Houghton requested unanimous consent of the Senate to take up and consider Senate Joint Resolution No. 34-XX(56), out of its order.

Unanimous consent was granted, and—

Senate Joint Resolution No. 34-XX(56):

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING TO AMEND ARTICLE XVI OF THE CONSTITUTION, RELATING TO LOCATION OF COUNTY OFFICES, BY ADDING A NEW SECTION, NUMBERED 4A, PROVIDING FOR JURY TRIALS OF CIVIL SUITS IN CERTAIN MUNICIPALITIES WITHIN PINELLAS COUNTY.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:

That the following amendment to Article XVI of the Constitution of the State of Florida, relating to the location of county offices, be and the same is hereby agreed to and shall be submitted to the electors of the state of Florida for approval or rejection at the next general election to be held in A. D. 1956, that is to say that a new section, to be numbered Section 4A, be added to Article XVI of the Constitution of the state of Florida, said new Section 4A to read:

Section 4A. **Civil Jury Trials in Pinellas county; location in certain municipalities within said county.**—The legislature may, from time to time and as the business of Pinellas county may require, provide that trial by jury of all civil suits, properly triable by jury according to law, may be had and held in any municipality, within said county, having a population of more than seventy-five thousand (75,000) inhabitants according to the latest official census. The legislature may provide also that the clerk of any court or any other court officer, within said county, shall maintain such offices within such municipality, and keep such official books and records therein, as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this amendment; provided, however, that the principal offices of such clerks or other officers shall not be removed from the county seat.

Was taken up.

Senator Houghton moved that the rules be waived and Senate Joint Resolution No. 34-XX(56) be read the second time in full.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Joint Resolution No. 34-XX(56) was read the second time in full.

Senator Houghton moved that the rules be further waived and Senate Joint Resolution No. 34-XX(56) be read the third time in full and put upon its passage.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Joint Resolution No. 34-XX(56) was read the third time in full.

Upon the passage of Senate Joint Resolution No. 34-XX(56) the roll was called and the vote was:

Yeas—33.

Mr. President	Connor	Johns	Rodgers
Baker	Dickinson	Johnson	Rood
Beall	Douglas	Kickliter	Shands
Bishop	Edwards	Melvin	Stenstrom
Black	Fraser	Morgan	Stratton
Bronson	Gautier(28th)	Neblett	Tapper
Carlton	Getzen	Pearce	
Carraway	Hodges	Pope	
Clarke	Houghton	Rawls	

Nays—None.

So Senate Joint Resolution No. 34-XX(56) passed by the required Constitutional three-fifths vote of all members elected to the Senate for the 1956 Extraordinary Session of the Florida Legislature, and the action of the Senate was ordered certified to the House of Representatives immediately, by waiver of the rule.

The President submitted to the Senate the question of whether or not the following bill should be introduced for consideration by the Senate notwithstanding that it did not come within the purview of the Governor's Proclamation convening the Extraordinary Session:

By Senators Stratton and Neblett—

S. B. No. 35-XX(56)—A bill to be entitled An Act to prescribe certain uses of the highway welcome stations in connection with public safety; and providing an effective date.

And by a two-thirds affirmative vote of the Senate the bill was admitted for introduction and consideration by the Senate, was read the first time by title only, and referred to the Committee on Transportation and Traffic.

The President submitted to the Senate the question of whether or not the following bill should be introduced for consideration by the Senate notwithstanding that it did not come within the purview of the Governor's Proclamation convening the Extraordinary Session:

By Senator Carlton—

S. B. No. 36-XX(56)—A bill to be entitled An Act to amend Chapter 581, Florida Statutes, relating to the State Plant Board by adding a new section to be numbered 581.16; authorizing the State Plant Board to supervise or cause the fumigation or treatment of fruit or plants infected by Mediterranean Fruit Flies or other pests declared by said Board to be a nuisance and fixing an effective date.

And by a two-thirds affirmative vote of the Senate the bill was admitted for introduction and consideration by the Senate, and was read the first time by title only.

Senator Carlton moved that the rules be waived and Senate

Bill No. 36-XX(56) be placed on the Calendar of Bills on Second Reading, without reference.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote and it was so ordered.

Senator Carlton requested unanimous consent of the Senate to take up and consider Senate Bill No. 36-XX(56), out of its order.

Unanimous consent was granted, and—

S. B. No. 36-XX(56)—A bill to be entitled An Act to amend Chapter 581, Florida Statutes, relating to the State Plant Board by adding a new section to be numbered 581.16; authorizing the State Plant Board to supervise or cause the fumigation or treatment of fruit or plants infected by Mediterranean Fruit Flies or other pests declared by said Board to be a nuisance and fixing an effective date.

Was taken up.

Senator Carlton moved that the rules be waived and Senate Bill No. 36-XX(56) be read the second time by title only.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 36-XX(56) was read the second time by title only.

Senator Carlton moved that the rules be further waived and Senate Bill No. 36-XX(56) be read the third time in full and put upon its passage.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 36-XX(56) was read the third time in full.

Upon the passage of Senate Bill No. 36-XX(56) the roll was called and the vote was:

Yeas—36.

Mr. President	Carraway	Getzen	Pearce
Baker	Clarke	Hodges	Pope
Barber	Connor	Houghton	Rawls
Beall	Dickinson	Johns	Rodgers
Bishop	Douglas	Johnson	Rood
Black	Edwards	Kickliter	Shands
Bronson	Floyd	Melvin	Stenstrom
Cabot	Fraser	Morgan	Stratton
Carlton	Gautier(28th)	Neblett	Tapper

Nays—None.

So Senate Bill No. 36-XX(56) passed, title as stated, and the action of the Senate was ordered certified to the House of Representatives immediately, by waiver of the rule.

Senator Shands presiding.

The presiding officer submitted to the Senate the question of whether or not the following bill should be introduced for consideration by the Senate notwithstanding that it did not come within the purview of the Governor's Proclamation convening the Extraordinary Session:

By Senator Stratton—

S. B. No. 37-XX(56)—A bill to be entitled An Act to authorize the recovery of civil damages due to the malicious or wilful destruction of property by minors.

And by a two-thirds affirmative vote of the Senate the bill was admitted for introduction and consideration by the Senate, was read the first time by title only, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary "B".

CONSIDERATION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS ON SECOND READING

S. B. No. 21-XX(56)—A bill to be entitled An Act making appropriations from the General Revenue Fund for planning of buildings and facilities in the penal system of the State; authorizing employment of personnel and payment of salaries and expenses; and providing an effective date.

Was taken up in its order.

Senator Rodgers moved that the rules be waived and Senate Bill No. 21-XX(56) be read the second time by title only.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 21-XX(56) was read the second time by title only.

Senator Rodgers moved that the rules be further waived and Senate Bill No. 21-XX(56) be read the third time in full and put upon its passage.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 21-XX(56) was read the third time in full.

Upon the passage of Senate Bill No. 21-XX(56) the roll was called and the vote was:

Yeas—34.

Mr. President	Carraway	Hodges	Pope
Baker	Clarke	Houghton	Rawls
Barber	Connor	Johns	Rodgers
Beall	Dickinson	Johnson	Shands
Bishop	Douglas	Kickliter	Stenstrom
Black	Edwards	Melvin	Stratton
Bronson	Fraser	Morgan	Tapper
Cabot	Gautier(28th)	Neblett	
Carlton	Getzen	Pearce	

Nays—1.

Rood

So Senate Bill No. 21-XX(56) passed, title as stated, and the action of the Senate was ordered certified to the House of Representatives immediately, by waiver of the rule.

S. B. No. 22-XX(56)—A bill to be entitled An Act making an appropriation from the General Revenue Fund to the Florida Parole Commission for operations, to supplement the appropriation made under Item 40, Subsection (1) of Section 282.01, Florida Statutes; and providing an effective date.

Was taken up in its order.

Senator Rodgers moved that the rules be waived and Senate Bill No. 22-XX(56) be read the second time by title only.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 22-XX(56) was read the second time by title only.

Senator Rodgers moved that the rules be further waived and Senate Bill No. 22-XX(56) be read the third time in full and put upon its passage.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 22-XX(56) was read the third time in full.

Upon the passage of Senate Bill No. 22-XX(56) the roll was called and the vote was:

Yeas—36.

Mr. President	Carraway	Getzen	Pearce
Baker	Clarke	Hodges	Pope
Barber	Connor	Houghton	Rawls
Beall	Dickinson	Johns	Rodgers
Bishop	Douglas	Johnson	Rood
Black	Edwards	Kickliter	Shands
Bronson	Floyd	Melvin	Stenstrom
Cabot	Fraser	Morgan	Stratton
Carlton	Gautier(28th)	Neblett	Tapper

Nays—None.

So Senate Bill No. 22-XX(56) passed, title as stated, and the action of the Senate was ordered certified to the House of Representatives immediately, by waiver of the rule.

S. B. No. 24-XX(56)—A bill to be entitled An Act making appropriations from the General Revenue Fund for buildings and facilities at the Female Correctional Institution at Lowell; and providing an effective date.

Was taken up in its order.

Senator Rodgers moved that the rules be waived and Senate

Bill No. 24-XX(56) be read the second time by title only.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 24-XX(56) was read the second time by title only.

Senator Rodgers moved that the rules be further waived and Senate Bill No. 24-XX(56) be read the third time in full and put upon its passage.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 24-XX(56) was read the third time in full.

Upon the passage of Senate Bill No. 24-XX(56) the roll was called and the vote was:

Yeas—35.

Mr. President	Carraway	Getzen	Pope
Baker	Clarke	Hodges	Rawls
Barber	Connor	Houghton	Rodgers
Beall	Dickinson	Johns	Rood
Bishop	Douglas	Johnson	Shands
Black	Edwards	Kickliter	Stenstrom
Bronson	Floyd	Melvin	Stratton
Cabot	Fraser	Morgan	Tapper
Carlton	Gautier(28th)	Pearce	

Nays—None.

So Senate Bill No. 24-XX(56) passed, title as stated, and the action of the Senate was ordered certified to the House of Representatives immediately, by waiver of the rule.

S. B. No. 25-XX(56)—A bill to be entitled An Act authorizing and empowering the Board of Control to issue revenue certificates in an amount not to exceed three hundred fifty thousand dollars ($350,000) for purchasing a self-liquidating housing project; providing an effective date.

Was taken up in its order.

Senator Carraway moved that the rules be waived and Senate Bill No. 25-XX(56) be read the second time by title only.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 25-XX(56) was read the second time by title only.

Senator Carraway moved that the rules be further waived and Senate Bill No. 25-XX(56) be read the third time in full and put upon its passage.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 25-XX(56) was read the third time in full.

Upon the passage of Senate Bill No. 25-XX(56) the roll was called and the vote was:

Yeas—35.

Mr. President	Carraway	Getzen	Pearce
Baker	Clarke	Hodges	Rawls
Barber	Connor	Houghton	Rodgers
Beall	Dickinson	Johns	Rood
Bishop	Douglas	Johnson	Shands
Black	Edwards	Kickliter	Stenstrom
Bronson	Floyd	Melvin	Stratton
Cabot	Fraser	Morgan	Tapper
Carlton	Gautier(28th)	Neblett	

Nays—1.

Pope

So Senate Bill No. 25-XX(56) passed, title as stated, and the action of the Senate was ordered certified to the House of Representatives immediately, by waiver of the rule.

The President presiding.

S. B. No. 26-XX(56)—A bill to be entitled An Act authorizing the use of surplus funds for other building purposes at Florida State University; providing effective date.

Was taken up in its order.

Senator Carraway moved that the rules be waived and Senate Bill No. 26-XX(56) be read the second time by title only.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 26-XX(56) was read the second time by title only.

Senator Carraway moved that the rules be further waived and Senate Bill No. 26-XX(56) be read the third time in full and put upon its passage.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 26-XX(56) was read the third time in full.

Upon the passage of Senate Bill No. 26-XX(56) the roll was called and the vote was:

Yeas—35.

Mr. President	Clarke	Hodges	Pope
Baker	Connor	Houghton	Rawls
Barber	Dickinson	Johns	Rodgers
Beall	Douglas	Johnson	Rood
Bishop	Edwards	Kickliter	Shands
Bronson	Floyd	Melvin	Stenstrom
Cabot	Fraser	Morgan	Stratton
Carlton	Gautier(28th)	Neblett	Tapper
Carraway	Getzen	Pearce	

Nays—None.

So Senate Bill No. 26-XX(56) passed, title as stated, and the action of the Senate was ordered certified to the House of Representatives immediately, by waiver of the rule.

S. B. No. 28-XX(56)—A bill to be entitled An Act making an appropriation for the fiscal year 1956-57 from the General Revenue Fund for the purpose of supplying immediate funds for any unforeseen emergency that may arise; providing for supervision and control by the State Budget Commission; providing for certain restrictions on use; and providing an effective date.

Was taken up in its order.

Senator Pope moved that the rules be waived and Senate Bill No. 28-XX(56) be read the second time by title only.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 28-XX(56) was read the second time by title only.

Senator Pope moved that the rules be further waived and Senate Bill No. 28-XX(56) be read the third time in full and put upon its passage.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 28-XX(56) was read the third time in full.

Upon the passage of Senate Bill No. 28-XX(56) the roll was called and the vote was:

Yeas—34.

Mr. President	Clarke	Houghton	Rawls
Baker	Dickinson	Johns	Rodgers
Barber	Douglas	Johnson	Rood
Beall	Edwards	Kickliter	Shands
Bishop	Floyd	Melvin	Stenstrom
Bronson	Fraser	Morgan	Stratton
Cabot	Gautier(28th)	Neblett	Tapper
Carlton	Getzen	Pearce	
Carraway	Hodges	Pope	

Nays—None.

So Senate Bill No. 28-XX(56) passed, title as stated, and the action of the Senate was ordered certified to the House of Representatives immediately, by waiver of the rule.

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 17-XX(56)—A Concurrent Resolution denouncing the usurpation of power by the Supreme Court of the United States and demanding the preservation of our inherent rights.

WHEREAS, in the life of a democratic nation when it becomes necessary for the people to take notice of and enter a solemn protest against any usurpation of power by those who have been entrusted with high public office, and to demand, as of right, that public officers remain subservient to the people and that they desist from assuming powers which have not, by the people, been placed in their hands, the opinions of their fellow men require that the people set forth in clear and unmistakable language the causes which impel them to such action.

To the end that the declarations now about to be made may be thoroughly understood, and the motives which impel them may be fully appreciated, we first pronounce the following principles, each of which we hold to be an integral part of our American System of Government:

—1—

All political power is inherent in the people and all government derives all its powers from the consent of the governed.

—2—

When the people form a government by the adoption of a written constitution the words of that constitution are but the instrumentalities by which ideas, principles and plans present in the minds of those who adopt the constitution are recorded for accuracy and for preservation to posterity.

—3—

Those who are temporarily invested with power over their fellow countrymen, by being chosen to occupy public offices provided for in a constitution, are charged with a solemn responsibility to exercise only such powers as, under such constitution, have been entrusted to them.

—4—

A division of the powers of government into three departments, executive, legislative and judicial is expressed or implied in every constitution of the American union, including the constitution of the United States.

—5—

The constitution of the United States is a grant of powers to the central federal government, and all powers not delegated to the federal government by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states, or to the people.

—6—

The judicial powers delegated to the federal government are vested by the constitution in the federal judiciary and include the power to interpret, construe and apply the constitution of the United States.

—7—

The power to interpret, construe and apply the constitution is limited to an ascertainment of the ideas, principles and thoughts that were in the minds of those who drafted and adopted the constitution, including amendments thereto, and the application of those ideas, principles and thoughts to particular factual situations from time to time presented to the courts. The application of constitutional principles may differ with changing conditions, but the principles themselves are unchanging and unchangeable except by the people and then only by the method provided in the constitution.

—8—

A judicial construction of the constitution enunciated by the supreme court of the United States and understood and acquiesced in by the executive department, the congress and the people over a long period of time becomes as much a part of the fundamental law of the land as that which has been written in the constitution itself, and is binding equally upon the people, the states of the union, and the supreme court of the United States.

—9—

The constitution of the United States may be amended only in the manner provided in that constitution. In the course of history since the adoption of the constitution the people have twenty-one times found it expedient to amend the constitution, and when that unanimity of public opinion which justifies a change in the constitution has developed among the people they have found no difficulty in effecting the changes they found desirable.

—10—

The assumption by any public official, or group of public officials, of power to change the meaning of the constitution of the United States, other than by the method provided by article V of the constitution, is an abuse of public trust and a tyrannical usurpation of power; and

WHEREAS, under the constitution of the United States when evidences of the assumption of tyrannical powers appear in the executive or in the congress the people may, by means of the ballot, protect and preserve their liberties by the repudiation of those in office. But when the federal judiciary, which is insulated from the heat of political differences by the life tenure of its membership, enters upon a course of action inimicable to the rights of the people, this method of reform is unavailable. Under such circumstances those restraints which characterize men capable of self-government require that by orderly and peaceable means the inherent and unalienable rights and powers of the people shall be utilized to restore those rights of which they have unjustly and unlawfully been deprived.

We call to the attention of all thinking Americans the following unwarranted and unauthorized acts of invasion of the powers reserved to the states and to the people:

(1) By decisions rendered May 17, 1954, in Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka, Harry Briggs, Jr., et. al., vs. R. W. Elliott, et al., Dorothy E. Davis, et. al., vs. County School Board of Prince Edward County, Virginia, Frances B. Gebhart, et al., vs. Ethel Louise Belton, et al., 347 US 483, 98 L. Ed. 873, the supreme court of the United States denied to the sovereign states of the American union the power to regulate public education by the use of practices first declared constitutional by the state of Massachusetts, adopted by the congress, approved by the executive, affirmed and reaffirmed by the supreme court of the United States and practiced by states for more than a century.

It has based these decisions upon matters of fact as to which the parties affected were not given an opportunity to offer evidence or cross examine the witnesses against them.

It has cited as authority for the assumed and asserted facts the unsworn writings of men, one of whom was the hireling of an active participant in the litigation. Others were affiliated with organizations declared by the attorney general of the United States to be subversive, and one of whom, in the same writing which the court cited as authority for its decision stated that the constitution of the United Sates is "impractical and unsuited to modern conditions."

In reaching its conclusion the supreme court has disregarded its former pronouncements and attempted to justify such action by the expedient of imputing ignorance of psychology to men whose knowledge of the law and understanding of the constitution could not be impugned, and has expressly predicated its determination of the rights of the people of the several sovereign states of the American union upon the psychological conclusions of Kotinsky, Brameld and Myrdal, and their ilk, rather than the legal conclusions of Taft, Holmes, Van DeVanter, Brandeis and their contemporaries upon the bench.

In reaching its conclusion the court, professing itself to be unable to ascertain the intent of those who adopted the fourteenth amendment to the constitution, arbitrarily chose to repudiate the solemn declaration of its meaning rendered under the sanctity of their oath of office by the justices of the supreme court of the United States at a time when all of its members were contemporaries of those who proposed, discussed, debated, submitted and adopted the amendment.

However, much as citizens of other states may approve and applaud these decisions, they dare not embrace the theory upon which they are based nor the fallacies therein contained lest they themselves by the application of the same theory and fallacies bring destruction to their institutions and to their liberties.

(2) In a decision rendered May 21, 1956, in Railway Employees Department, American Federation of Labor, International Association of Machinists, et al., vs. Robert L. Hanson, et al., —US—, 100 L. Ed. (advance) p. 633, the supreme court of the United States held that a union shop agreement negotiated between certain railroads and certain organizations of employees of such railroads which had been authorized by an act of the congress superseded the right-to-work provisions of the constitution of the state of Nebraska and the state statutes enacted pursuant thereto.

The effect of this decision, made in a case instituted by free American citizens to enforce their rights under the constitution of the United States, was to deny these American citizens the right to work at their chosen trade unless they became members of and contributed to the funds of organizations to which they did not wish to belong and to which they did not wish to contribute of their substance.

The effect of this decision was to advise these free American citizens that their right to be immune from any deprivation of liberty or property without due process of law, supposedly guaranteed to them by their federal constitution, did not extend to their right to work, supposedly guaranteed by the constitution of their state, as against the demands of a nonofficial labor organization that they pay to it money to be expended in the negotiation of labor contracts, the terms of which these citizens might or might not seek or desire.

The effect of this decision is to vest in the congress the power to prohibit, permit, or require, closed shops, union shops or open shops or to outlaw unions in each and every industry in America whose activities come within the present expanded concept of interstate commerce.

The effect of this decision is to abrogate, with respect to all employment in interstate business, the constitutions and laws of those seventeen sovereign American states which have sought to protect the rights of their citizens to a free and open labor market, making union membership optional with each worker, protecting him on the one hand from an employer who might desire the destruction of the union, and on the other hand from the union which might desire to exploit him or advocate policies which he did not endorse.

(3) By a decision rendered January 16, 1956, Dantan George Rea vs. United States of America, —US—, 100 L. Ed. (advance) p. 213, the supreme court of the United States held that it was within the power of the federal courts to enjoin an officer of the executive department of the federal government from testifying in the courts of the state of New Mexico in a criminal prosecution of one charged with a violation of a statute of that state prohibiting the possession of marihuana.

In so doing the court assumed power to direct the activities of executive officers of the federal government to the extent of forbidding them from testifying voluntarily, or under the process of a state court, as to matters within their knowledge in a case in which no question of privilege or national security was involved.

In so doing the court assumed power to control the administration of local justice in state courts by the indirect method of forbidding witnesses to testify in such state courts while giving lip service to the letter of the rule which denies to the federal courts any power to control the acts or proceedings of state courts.

In so doing the court assumed power to fix the rules of evidence which should control the administration of justice in state courts.

In so doing the supreme court refused to follow the law as established by former decisions of that court, which were followed and adhered to for many years.

(4) By a decision rendered April 2, 1956, in Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Steve Nelson —U.S.—, 100 L. Ed. (advance) p. 415, the supreme court of the United States has declared that, so long as the present federal law providing punishment for sedition exists, the sovereign state of Pennsylvania and those forty-one of her sister states who have enacted laws against sedition, are without power to enforce their statutes enacted for the purpose of preserving the lives and safety of their citizens from those who would by force and violence overthrow the government of the United States, the states themselves, or any of their political subdivisions.

This decision was rendered in the case of an acknowledged member of the communist party who had been duly convicted in the constitutional trial courts of Pennsylvania of violating the sedition laws of that commonwealth.

In reaching the conclusion announced, the supreme court refused to follow the previously accepted construction and interpretation of the constitution of the United States as stated in unmistakable language in prior decisions of that court.

In reaching the announced conclusion, the court decried, and seemed to find obnoxious the fact that under the Pennsylvania law a private citizen could set in motion the legal processes by which those charged with conspiracy against the government of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania could be brought to trial and, if found guilty, be punished by due course of Pennsylvania law.

In reaching the announced conclusion the court dismissed with a casual comment in a footnote to its decision the solemn declaration of the congress that "Nothing in this title shall be held to take away or impair the jurisdiction of the courts of the several states under the laws thereof."

In reaching the announced conclusion the court did not limit the impact of its judgment to statutes involving sedition against the government of the United States, but expressly pointed out that a state has no power to enact laws for its own protection, but must rely upon the federal authorities for the suppression of sedition against the state itself or its political subdivisions.

(5) In a decision rendered April 23, 1956, in Judson Griffin, et al. vs. People of the state of Illinois, —U.S.—, 100 L. Ed. (advance) p. 483, the supreme court of the United States held that the due process and equal protection clauses of the constitution of the United States rendered illegal the imprisonment of one charged with armed robbery and duly convicted in the trial court of Illinois, unless the state of Illinois provided the defendant, free of charge, with a transcript of the proceedings to be used in an appeal of his conviction.

The basis of this decision was that, since the law of Illinois authorized appeals in criminal cases, and the particular defendant in question was insolvent, the fourteenth amendment required the state to pay the costs of his appeal.

The effect of this decision is to place upon each of the states the duty of guaranteeing the financial ability of every citizen to exercise constitutional rights.

(6) By a decision rendered April 9, 1956, in Harry Slochower vs. Board of Higher Education of the city of New York,—U.S.—, 100 L. Ed. (advance) p. 449, the supreme court of the United States held that the city of New York had violated the constitution of the United States by the summary discharge of a public employee who had refused to answer questions relative to his communistic activities and claimed the benefit of the fifth amendment to the constitution in so doing.

In so holding the court held invalid a charter provision of the city of New York designed to provide for the removal, as quickly as possible, of those public employees who were deemed by the people of that great city to be unfit to be entrusted with any part in the administration of the public affairs of the city.

In so holding the court revoked the prompt removal from a state school of a teacher whose influence was deemed by the school authorities to be inimicable to the best interests of the students in such school.

In so holding the court construed the due process clause of the constitution to give to the federal courts the power to examine into minute details of all administrative state action and to apply arbitrarily to such state action the personal concepts of the justices of the supreme court rather than fixed principles of constitutional law; and

WHEREAS, these, and other decisions of the supreme court of the United States, can lead the student of law, of government, or of history to but one unavoidable conclusion:

As presently constituted, the supreme court of the United States has embraced the philosophy that the constitution of the United States is not a declaration of fixed or definite principles, unchanging in their meaning, although varying in their application to different factual situations. On the con-

trary, recent decisions are obviously the result of a theory that changing conditions and variations in social and economic practices justify the court in changing, by judicial fiat, the meaning of the constitution in order that it may serve what the members of the court deem to be the best interests of the people.

Unless the application of this concept of the powers of the supreme court of the United States in regard to the rights of the people, the powers of the different departments of government, and the separate and distinct powers of the states and of the federal government be stopped, the inevitable result will be to end the American system of constitutional government, and to substitute therefor government by a judicial oligarchy under which the states, and the executive and legislative departments of the federal government may exercise only such powers as the federal judiciary deems fit to permit them to exercise; and NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONCURRING:

Section 1. That we the PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA, speaking by and through our duly elected representatives in the senate and the house of representatives of the state of Florida, do hereby solemnly declare:

(1) That the supreme court of the United States of America as presently constituted knowingly, wilfully, and over the most respectful protest of litigants before the court, including many of the sovereign states of the union, has determined to, and has entered upon a policy of substituting the personal and individual ideas of the members of the court as to what the constitution of the United States should be for the letter of the constitution as it was written by our forefathers, the meaning of the constitution as it was understood by those who drafted it and voted for its adoption, and the intent of the constitution as it has been declared by the highest court of the nation over many years and in many able decisions.

(2) That the personal, social, economic and political ideas of the members of the supreme court of the United States do not constitute the proper criterion for the admeasurement of states rights or the powers of the several departments of the federal government or the rights of individual citizens.

(3) That acts of the federal judiciary in willfully asserting a meaning of the constitution unsupported by the written document, the history of the times in which it was adopted, the construction placed upon it by contemporary courts and the meaning ascribed to it by the people for generations constitutes usurpation of power which, if condoned by the people and allowed to continue, will destroy the American system of government.

Section 2. That, if wise and beneficent men may make changes in the constitution that are beneficial in the light of changing conditions, others may, with equal propriety make changes which will destroy the rights of the people. It was to guard against conferring the power upon public officials to make mistakes that the people reserved unto themselves the power to amend the constitution when changing conditions demand a change in the basic law.

That while disobedience to constituted authority is the mother of anarchy, it is the history of free men that they will not supinely permit government to become the master of the people, and will never yield unrestrained authority to any group of public officers.

Section 3. That it is the duty of every public official sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and of every citizen who would maintain the principles of government under which this nation has grown to its present greatness, regardless of their views as to the abstract justice of the result of any of the acts of usurpation herein enumerated to insist, and we do hereby insist and demand that the supreme court of the United States recede from its arbitrary assertion of power to change the fundamental law of the land to meet the personal views of its members as to the present needs of the people, leaving to the people themselves the responsibility of determining when, and to what extent, their constitution should be amended.

Section 4. That, and to this end we respectfully and earnestly urge the executive officers of the nation, the congress of the United States, the governor and the attorney general of each of our sister states, and the bar of America, the traditional defender of constitutional government, and all who love and revere the constitution of the United States, to join us in this declaration, and to do everything within the scope of their personal and official authority to initiate and effect an amendment to article X of the constitution of the United States defining the powers reserved to the respective sovereign states, enumerating and defining the powers so reserved to include, among others, the power to regulate the fields of activity mentioned in this report.

Section 5. That copies of this resolution be sent to the chief executive officers of each state in the union, the members of congress of the United States, the attorney general of each sister state, the American Bar Association and to any other persons designated by the members of the legislature.

Was taken up in its order and read the second time in full.

The question was put on the adoption of the Concurrent Resolution.

Upon the adoption of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 17-XX(56), the roll was called and the vote was:

Yeas—36.

Mr. President	Carraway	Getzen	Pearce
Baker	Clarke	Hodges	Pope
Barber	Connor	Houghton	Rawls
Beall	Dickinson	Johns	Rodgers
Bishop	Douglas	Johnson	Rood
Black	Edwards	Kickliter	Shands
Bronson	Floyd	Melvin	Stenstrom
Cabot	Fraser	Morgan	Stratton
Carlton	Gautier(28th)	Neblett	Tapper

Nays—None.

So Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 17-XX(56) was adopted and the action of the Senate was ordered certified to the House of Representatives.

S. B. No. 29-XX(56)—A bill to be entitled An Act to amend Section 139 of Chapter 29965, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1955, the Florida Highway Code of 1955, the same being Section 339.08, Florida Statutes, by the addition of Paragraph (e) to Subsection (2) to provide for the maintenance of certain roads by the State Road Department and the payment of the costs thereof from the first gas tax (4¢), and making this Act effective immediately.

Was taken up in its order.

Senator Tapper moved that the rules be waived and Senate Bill No. 29-XX(56) be read the second time by title only.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 29-XX(56) was read the second time by title only.

The Committee on Public Roads and Highways offered the following amendment to Senate Bill No. 29-XX(56): In Section 1, line 8, after the word "system" insert the following: "when said system was reclassified by the Road Board in June, 1956".

Senator Tapper moved the adoption of the amendment.

Which was agreed to and the amendment was adopted.

Senator Tapper moved that the rules be further waived and Senate Bill No. 29-XX(56), as amended, be read the third time in full and put upon its passage.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 29-XX(56), as amended, was read the third time in full.

Upon the passage of Senate Bill No. 29-XX(56), as amended, the roll was called and the vote was:

Yeas—36.

Mr. President	Beall	Bronson	Carraway
Baker	Bishop	Cabot	Clarke
Barber	Black	Carlton	Connor

Dickinson	Getzen	Melvin	Rodgers
Douglas	Hodges	Morgan	Rood
Edwards	Houghton	Neblett	Shands
Floyd	Johns	Pearce	Stenstrom
Fraser	Johnson	Pope	Stratton
Gautier(28th)	Kickliter	Rawls	Tapper

Nays—None.

So Senate Bill No. 29-XX(56) passed, as amended, and was referred to the Secretary of the Senate as Ex Officio Engrossing Clerk, for engrossing.

Senator Tapper moved that the rules be waived and Senate Bill No. 29-XX(56) be immediately certified to the House of Representatives after being engrossed.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote and it was so ordered.

Senator Johnson moved that the rules be waived and the Senate revert to the order of Introduction of Resolutions, Memorials, Bills and Joint Resolutions.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote and it was so ordered.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS, MEMORIALS, BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The President submitted to the Senate the question of whether or not the following bill should be introduced for consideration by the Senate notwithstanding that it did not come within the purview of the Governor's Proclamation convening the Extraordinary Session:

By Senators Melvin, Johnson, Rawls and Johns—

S. B. No. 38-XX(56)—A bill to be entitled An Act to provide for the creation and appointment of a committee of the Legislature to make investigations of the activities in this State of organizations advocating violence or a course of conduct which would constitute a violation of the laws of Florida; for the conduct of hearings, and the subpoenaeing of witnesses; for a report of such committee to the 1957 Legislature; authorizing the employment of specialized assistance by the committee; making an appropriation for the expenses of the committee; and providing an effective date.

And by a two-thirds affirmative vote of the Senate the bill was admitted for introduction and consideration by the Senate, and was read the first time by title only.

Senator Melvin moved that the rules be waived and Senate Bill No. 38-XX(56) be placed on the Calendar of Bills on Second Reading, without reference.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote and it was so ordered.

Senator Melvin requested unanimous consent of the Senate to take up and consider Senate Bill No. 38-XX(56), out of its order.

Unanimous consent was granted, and—

S. B. No. 38-XX(56)—A bill to be entitled An Act to provide for the creation and appointment of a committee of the Legislature to make investigations of the activities in this State of organizations advocating violence or a course of conduct which would constitute a violation of the laws of Florida; for the conduct of hearings, and the subpoenaeing of witnesses; for a report of such committee to the 1957 Legislature; authorizing the employment of specialized assistance by the committee; making an appropriation for the expenses of the committee; and providing an effective date.

Was taken up.

Senator Melvin moved that the rules be waived and Senate Bill No. 38-XX(56) be read the second time by title only.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 38-XX(56) was read the second time by title only.

Senator Melvin moved that the rules be further waived and Senate Bill No. 38-XX(56) be read the third time in full and put upon its passage.

Which was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

And Senate Bill No. 38-XX(56) was read the third time in full.

Upon the passage of Senate Bill No. 38-XX(56) the roll was called and the vote was:

Yeas—28.

Mr. President	Clarke	Getzen	Pearce
Baker	Connor	Hodges	Rawls
Barber	Dickinson	Johns	Rodgers
Bishop	Douglas	Johnson	Shands
Black	Edwards	Kickliter	Stenstrom
Bronson	Fraser	Melvin	Stratton
Carraway	Gautier(28th)	Morgan	Tapper

Nays—7.

Beall	Carlton	Neblett	Rood
Cabot	Houghton	Pope	

So Senate Bill No. 38-XX(56) passed, title as stated, and the action of the Senate was ordered certified to the House of Representatives immediately, by waiver of the rule.

By permission the following message from the House of Representatives was received:

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The following message from the House of Representatives was read:

Tallahassee, Florida,
July 25, 1956.

The Honorable W. T. Davis,
President of the Senate.

Sir:

I am directed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has passed—

By Senators Johns, Baker, Pearce, Morgan, Bishop, Connor, Tapper, Stratton, Carraway, Melvin, Douglas, Clarke, Shands, Davis, Rodgers, Pope, Carlton, Stenstrom, Rood, Houghton, Rawls, Getzen, Bronson, Barber, Cabot, Floyd, Kickliter, Neblett, Gautier (28th), Edwards, Johnson, Gautier (13th), Hodges, Dickinson, Beall, Fraser and Black—

S. B. No. 11-XX(56)—A bill to be entitled An Act relating to the management of the public schools at the local level; prescribing student admission policies with power to make appropriate rules and regulations and providing for the review of actions taken pursuant thereto; prescribing the duties of certain officials; authorizing the creation of advisory committees and study groups; authorizing employment of legal counsel; providing for surveys; authorizing redistricting of attendance areas and reallocation of school bus transportation routes; all pursuant to the police and welfare powers of the State; repealing Section 230.23(6)g., Florida Statutes; providing effective date.

Respectfully,

LAMAR BLEDSOE,
Chief Clerk, House of Representatives.

And Senate Bill No. 11-XX(56), contained in the above message, was referred to the Secretary of the Senate as Ex Officio Enrolling Clerk, for enrolling.

Senator Melvin moved that the Senate adjourn.

Which was agreed to.

And the Senate stood adjourned at 12:34 o'clock P. M., until 11:00 o'clock A. M., Thursday, July 26, 1956.